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SOURCE Tung-pei Ching-chi Hsiao-ts'ung-shu, Vol VI, 1948.

STOCK RAISING AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN THE NORTHEAST, 1940-1947

Summary: This report on stock raising and animal products is one of a series on economic conditions in the Northeast; it is taken from the Tung-pei Ching-chi Hsiao-ts'ung-shu (Little Encyclopedia of the Northeast). The report stresses the suitability of the Northeast for stock raising and gives data on the number of livestock and the production of animal products, such as, leather, fur, wool, bone meal, and blood powder from 1940 to 1947. It also shows the distribution of livestock in the grazing areas and gives the production of animal feed for 1947.

Stock Breeding

The area suitable for stock breeding in the Northeast covers 40 million hectares. The livestock provide both work power and fertilizers. The animals are fed with grain stalks, rice chaff, and dry grass. The length of the grazing period is only 2-5 months each year. The grazing areas extend into Mongolia and north Hsianan. Although farming is considered the leading occupation, it is necessary to place greater emphasis on stock breeding. During the winter when farming season is over, the stock production becomes important.

Leather Production

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of livestock in the Northeast, since the people did not report the true figures during the survey made by the Manchurian puppet government. However, the following is the estimate made by the Manchurian government on the number of livestock raised during the 1940's.

Livestock

	No of Livestock (in 1,000)
Cattle	2,423
Horses	1,913
Mules	594
Donkeys	538

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LivestockNo of Livestock
(in 1,000)

Sheep
Hogs
Chickens

3,771
4,651
10,110

The types of leather produced included: calfskin, horsehide, pigskin, sheepskin, goatskin, and cowhides. The production was as follows:

1. Calfskin -- yearly production, approximately 250,000 hides, usually exported
2. Horsehide -- yearly production, from 220,000 to 370,000 hides
3. Pigskin -- yearly production, very small
4. Sheepskin -- yearly production, approximately 470,000 hides
5. Goatskin -- yearly production, approximately 120,000 hides
6. Dogskin -- yearly production, approximately one million hides

Some of the imperfections of the products are as follows: calfskin -- small holes on the hides, tanning method poor; horsehide -- inferior to that from Mongolia, sheepskin and goatskin -- surfaces rough and hides thin; pigskin -- surface rough.

Most of the secondary raw materials used in the processing of leather are imported except for lime, bird droppings, dog manure, bran, salt, and sodium sulfate.

The important trading centers are the following:

1. Inner Mongolia

South -- Dolon Nor, Ch'i-feng, Ch'ao-yang

Central -- Lin-hsi, K'ai-lu, Hsiao Ku-lun, T'ung-liao, Liao-yuan

North -- T'ao-nan, Fu-yu, Hailar, Lu-pin

2. Chin-chou, Ying-k'ou, Harbin, Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, and Mukden

Mukden is the center for leather distribution.

According to the survey made by the Manchurian puppet government, there were approximately 580 leather factories in 1936. The location of the larger factories were as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>No of Factories</u>	<u>Capital</u> (dollars)
Dairen	10	138,500
Kwantung	7	54,500
Ch'ang-ch'un	5	56,700
Mukden	45	156,750

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<u>City</u>	<u>No of Factories</u>	<u>Capital</u> (dollars)
Wu-shun	4	20,500
An-tung	43	27,040
Tsitsihar	1	500
Others	21	17,200
Total	144	486,390

Fur Production

The Northeast is considered one of the world's largest fur producers. The largest producing areas are Hsingan, Heilungkiang, and Sunkiang. The hunting grounds of those provinces include the following districts:

<u>District</u>	<u>Hunting Ground Area</u> (sq km)	<u>No of Hunters</u>
Hu-lun-pai-ern	16,000	1,500
Greater Khingan Range	50,000	3,320
Lesser Khingan Range	14,000	1,830
Eastern District	70,000	8,610
Total	150,000	15,250

The fur production in 1947 was estimated at from 10 to 15 million pieces per year. The distribution of production was as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Yearly Production</u>
Hu-lun-pai-ern	3-4 million pieces
Greater Khingan Range	2-3 million pieces
Lesser Khingan Range	1-2 million pieces
Eastern District	4-6 million pieces
Total	10-15 million pieces

Wool Production

The important wool producing areas of the Northeast are Hailar, T'an-nan, T'ung-liao, K'ai'lu, Lin-hsi, Ch'i-feng, Ch'ao-yang, Ching-hsing. The number of sheep raised in the Northeast, according to the 1940 estimate, is as follows:

<u>Breeds</u>	
Mongolian	3,665,000
Mixed	79,000
Others	27,000
Total	3,771,000

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It was also estimated that the Mongolian breed produced 3,665 metric tons of wool per year and the mixed breed produced 293 metric tons of wool, totaling 3,958 metric tons of wool produced during 1940.

Bone Meal

Bone meal is used for fertilizer and animal feed. Some types of bone-meal are as follows:

1. Coarse bone meal -- fertilizer for tea plants, mulberry trees, and fruit trees
2. Fine bone meal -- contains 10-15 percent fat, 3.7-5.0 percent nitrogen, and 16-20 percent sulfuric acid
3. Dried bone meal
4. Bone ash -- used in sugar industry for fertilizer

The yearly bone production in Asia is estimated at 225,000 metric tons, of which China produces about 100,000 metric tons (Northeast produces 20,000 metric tons). Half of the Northeast bone production was exported to Japan.

Bristles

Most of the bristles are exported to foreign countries and bristles are considered an international trade product. However, there is only one large-scale factory in Mukden.

Blood Powder [Haueh-fen]

This product is sprayed on fish nets and pottery. The 1944 production was estimated to be 240 metric tons.

Improvement of Stock Breeding

The Manchurian puppet government drew up the following plans for the development of stockbreeding.

<u>Type of Animal</u>	<u>No of Livestock</u> (about 1940)	<u>Planned No of Livestock</u> <u>[Date not indicated]</u>
Cattle	2,420,000	20,000,000
(Cows)	(40,000)	(10,000,000)
Horses	1,970,000	10,000,000
Mules	570,000	No planned increase
Donkeys	840,000	No planned increase
Sheep	3,770,000	10,500,000
Goats	1,450,000	No planned increase
Hogs	4,650,000	25,000,000
Chickens and ducks	10,000,000	50,000,000
Bees	50,000 hives	1,000,000 hives

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Animal diseases are one of the greatest problems faced in stock breeding. Some work has been done in exterminating diseases such as rinderpest, bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, hog cholera, and fowl pest.

At present, there are 38 million hectares of farm land, of which 19,500,000 hectares are in use and 18,500,000 hectares not in use; and 45 million hectares of grazing land, of which 25 million hectares are in farming areas and 20 million hectares are in Mongolia.

The present distribution of livestock is as follows:

1. Nomadic Grazing Land

Cattle	640,000
Horses	192,000
Sheep	2,190,000
Total	3,022,000

2. Farming Areas

Cattle	1,783,000
Horses	1,773,000
Sheep	1,581,000
Total	2,357,000 [sic]

There are also 570,000 mules, 840,000 donkeys, 1,450,000 goats, 4,650,000 hogs, and 10 million chickens.

The 1947 animal feed production was as follows:

<u>Feed</u>	<u>Production for 1947</u> (MT)
Soybeans	12,000,000
Common sorghum	10,500,000
Maize	15,000,000
Spiked millet	10,500,000
Barley	2,200,000
Wild oats	3,300,000
Assorted millet	4,500,000
Bean cakes	--

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<u>Feed</u>	<u>Production for 1947</u> (MT)
Coarse rice chaff	2,000,000
Barley chaff	--
Bran	2,000,000
Potatoes	30,000,000
Vegetables	25,000,000
Total	117,000,000

The Northeast has great potentialities for livestock breeding, not only because of the vast farming and grazing lands, but also because it is possible to supply enough feed for the animals.

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